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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/690,368	10/16/2000	Tracey L. Jones	1005.11	3107
53953 7590 10/05/2007 DAVIS LAW GROUP, P.C. 6836 BEE CAVES ROAD SUITE 220 AUSTIN, TX 78746			EXAMINER LUDWIG, MATTHEW J	
			ART UNIT 2178	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 10/05/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/690,368

Applicant(s)

JONES ET AL.

Examiner

Matthew J. Ludwig

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/19/07.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-10,13-18 and 21-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-10,13-18 and 21-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment received 7/19/2007.
2. Claims 1, 2, 5-10, 13-18, and 21-51, are pending in the application. Claims 1, 3, 9, 11, 17, 19, 43, 44, and 45, are independent claims. Claims 3, 4, 11, 12, 19, and 20, have been withdrawn by applicant pursuant to Election by Original Presentation. Applicant added new claims 46-51.
3. Claims 1, 2, 5-10, 13-18, and 21-45 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuppusamy in view of Fujimura.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1, 2, 5-10, 13-18, 21-45, and 46-51, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuppusamy et al., USPN 6,769,096 filed 6/24/1998 in view of Fujimura USPN 6,697,997 filed (8/2/1999).**

In reference to independent claim 1, Kuppusamy teaches:

Once the frameset is created, the contents (quarterly report) of both documents can be saved as HTML documents in an Internet browser-readable format (compare to “*storing an electronic version of a paper, the version being displayable on a display device as a likeness of the paper*”). See column 10, lines 8-16.

A heading is detected within the first location of the quarterly report, which provides a reference to a second location within the quarterly report (compare to “*detecting a reference to a second location, wherein the detected reference is a phrase*”). See column 7, lines 45-67.

The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified. A hyperlink entry is created in the TOC document for each selected heading (compare to “*in response to the detected reference, embedding a hyperlink within the first location*”). See column 8, lines 25-38.

The text of the entry into the TOC document may be displayed in a different color than ordinary text, or the text of the entry may be underlined to identify its linking function. In the screen display, the links are displayed as underlined text (compare to “*when the first location is displayed on the display device, highlighting the first location to indicate the hyperlink as being selectable by a user to cause an operation associated with the second location*”). See column 8, lines 48-60.

The examiner believes the first location is taught by quarterly report and the TOC document. The reference provides the two separate pieces of information related to each other in one display. Highlighting the first reference would equate to underlining/changing the color of the section name found within the quarterly report. The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified and indicate different locations within the document (compare to “*detecting a reference to a second location*”). See column 8, lines 25-38. The reference provides a quarterly report and the TOC document for each selected heading. The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified and indicate different locations within the document. See column 8, lines 25-38. The reference

provides a quarterly report and the TOC document for each selected heading. The reference fails to explicitly state that the embedded hyperlink is found within the detected reference; however, the reference detected was suggested as within the same display as the table of contents so therefore was used to provide a detected reference, as presently claimed. Furthermore, as presently claimed, the limitation, 'wherein the first and second locations are exclusive of one another' is not explicitly taught in the reference to Kuppusamy. However, Fujimura provides a method where document ID's are each unique among all signed documents. Such identifiers can be generated by a method of generating a universally unique identifier. Also, when a plurality of signed documents forming one signed hypertext are distributed over a network, it is possible to generate, as the document ID's, unique identifiers by the Universal Resource Identifier (URI). Thus, a method is described, within a document-processing environment, where links to second locations exclusive of one another are generated, maintained, and represented, as a signed hypertext document. The detected reference suggested in the reference to Fugimura provides document ID's and not a network address as a way to generate links to a second location. See column 8, lines 48-67, column 11, lines 25-67, and column 12, lines 9-67. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Kuppusamy and Fujimura before them at the time the invention was made, to modify the hyperlink entry method of Kuppusamy to include the hypertext generating methods of Fujimura because it would have provided a way of generating links to external documents and presented a way for Kuppusamy to keep track of locations within one document or multiple external documents for document analysis and history of changes.

In reference to dependent claim 2, Kuppusamy teaches:

A hyperlink entry is created in the TOC document for each selected heading. A hyperlink has two components: a link and an anchor. The link is a specially activated word, phrase or image in the TOC document that, when triggered, transfers the focus to the anchor in the target document. See column 8, lines 25-47. The reference describes two distinct sections or frames on a display device. The TOC includes hyperlinks that are associated with multiple sections of the target document (compare to “*displaying a first selector associated with a first portion of the paper, displaying a second selector associated with a second portion of the paper*”). See column 8, lines 25-47

In reference to dependent claim 4, Kuppusamy teaches:

The reference provides a hyperlink entry created in the TOC document for each selected heading. A hyperlink has two components: a link and an anchor. The link is a specially activated word, phrase, or image in the TOC document that, when triggered, transfers the focus to the anchor in the target document. See column 8, lines 25-47. The reference fails to explicitly disclose the second location external to the paper; however, the two separate documents (the TOC and the target document) could be considered as providing a link to a document external to the target document.

In reference to dependent claim 5, Kuppusamy teaches:

Each entry is functional to cause the target document to scroll in the right frame until the heading corresponding to the entry comes in to view. See column 9, lines 42-46.

In reference to dependent claims 6 & 7, Kuppusamy fails to expressly teach a zoom function or an enlarged format, however, the Examiner takes Official Notice that the use of a zoom

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function and enlarging a format were well-known Microsoft Word options. The reference states the utilization of Microsoft Word, which includes several ways for viewing documents.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Microsoft Word's many features for viewing documents presented to a user on a display since it would provide the user with enhanced viewing capabilities.

In reference to dependent claim 8, Kuppusamy teaches:

The text of the entry may be displayed in a different color than ordinary text, or the text of the entry may be underlined to identify its linking function. In the screen display the links are displayed as underlined text. Alternatively, the link may be a graphical image rather than text.

See column 8, lines 50-59.

In reference to dependent claims 9, 10, 13-16, 43, and 44 the limitations reflect the system comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in 1, 2, and 5-8. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

In reference to dependent claims 17, 18, 21-24 and 45, the limitations reflect the computer program product comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in 1, 2, and 5-8. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

In reference to dependent claim 25, Kuppusamy teaches:

A heading is detected within the first location of the quarterly report, which provides a reference to a second location within the quarterly report (compare to “*detecting a reference to a second location, wherein the detected reference is a phrase*”). See column 7, lines 45-67.

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In reference to dependent claim 26, Kuppusamy teaches:

In the disclosed embodiment, the Heading have been assigned that particular style and are, therefore, identified as entries for the TOC document. See column 7, lines 55-67. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to assign a particular style to any text including a page number because it would have given the user a means of collecting and separating pages and sections of a document based on the style of a page number.

In reference to dependent claim 27 & 28, Kuppusamy teaches:

When the link at Entry is triggered, the focus of the target document will shift to an anchor located at “quarterly report.html#Executive Summary”. See column 8, lines 55-67.

In reference to dependent claim 29, Kuppusamy teaches:

The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified. A hyperlink entry is created in the TOC document for each selected heading. A hyperlink has two components: a link and an anchor. See column 8, lines 25-45.

In reference to dependent claim 30, Kuppusamy teaches:

In the screen display, the links are displayed as underlined text. Alternatively, the link may be a graphical image rather than text. When the link is triggered, the focus of the target document will shift to an anchor located at “quarterly report”. See column 8, lines 48-67.

In reference to claims 31-36, the limitations reflect the system comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in 25-30, respectively. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

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In reference to claims 37-42, the limitations reflect the computer program product comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in 25-30, respectively. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

In reference to dependent claim 46, Kuppusamy teaches:

A TOC document is created within a frameset. An RD field could be inserted into the TOC document to identify the target document as the document to be linked to the TOC document. The TOC document allows searching based upon the headlines found within the detected reference. See column 13, lines 1-22.

In reference to dependent claim 47, Kuppusamy teaches:

Each entry is functional to cause the target document to scroll in the right frame until the heading corresponding to the entry comes in to view. See column 9, lines 10-45.

In reference to claims 48, and 49, the claims recite the system comprising instructions for carrying out the watch list methods found within claims 46 and 47. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

In reference to claims 50 and 51, the claims recite the computer program product for carrying out the watch list methods found within claims 46 and 47. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 5-10, 13-18, and 21-51, have been considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant argues the rejection of independent claim 1 specifically by stating that the reference fails to teach, at a first location within the electronic version, detecting a reference to a second location. The limitation, as presently claimed, does not explicitly state anything other than the two locations have to be different locations. It fails to define the location or state anything about the second location. The first location, as taught by Kuppusamy, includes both the quarterly report and the TOC document related to each other in one display or frameset. If the reference to a second location is taught by the reference heading than the hyperlink embedded within the first location is suggested through the TOC. A TOC entry is created by inserting a link in the TOC document corresponding to an anchor, such as a bookmark at a heading. Without language to further define 'first location' and 'second location', the reference to Kuppusamy provides two distinct locations and embedding hyperlinks within a specific location. The reference suggests two distinct locations but fails to explicitly state any exclusivity of one another. The Fujimura reference teaches document ID's that are unique among signed documents. Identifiers are generated by a method of generating a universally unique identifier. When a plurality of signed documents forming one signed hypertext are distributed over a network, it is possible to generate, as the document ID's, unique identifiers by the URI. Thus, a method is described, within a document-processing environment, where links to second locations exclusive of one another are generated, maintained, and represented, as a signed hypertext document. Fujimura provides document ID's and not a network address as a way to generate links to a second location. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Kuppusamy and Fujimura before them at the time the invention was made, to modify the hyperlink entry method of Kuppusamy to include the hypertext generating methods

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of Fujimura because it would have provided a way of generating links to external documents and presented a way for Kuppusamy to keep track of locations within one document or multiple external documents for document analysis and history of changes.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

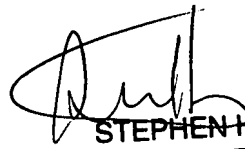
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Ludwig whose telephone number is 571-272-4127. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ML


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